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BOROUGH OF Evesham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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Mayor	Councillor B. Godwin
Deputy Mayor	Councillor W.G. Beckley
Chairman of the Public Health Committee	Alderman F.J. Masters.
Chairman of Housing Committee	....	Councillor E A. Andrews.
Clerk to the Council	....	N.F. Davies, B.A.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	....	E.T. Shennan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	....	E.C. Melton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Additional Public Health Inspector.	....	J.T. Powell, M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE
EVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Borough of Evesham for the year 1958 and the work carried out by your Health Department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.T. SHENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Croft,
Station Road,
Pershore.

Telephone No.: Pershore 133.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building facade with four columns and a triangular pediment is visible in the background.

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SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	-	3,958 acres.
Registrar General's Estimate of resident population	Mid 1958	- 12,380
	Mid 1957	- 12,330
	Mid 1956	- 12,220
	Mid 1948	- 11,680
	Census 1951	- 12,066
Number of inhabited houses at:	1st April 1958	- 3,822
	1st April 1957	- 3,778
	1st April 1956	- 3,733
	1st April 1948	- 3,220
Rateable value 1st April, 1958	-	£181,750
Sum represented by a penny rate	-	£721.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(1957 figures in brackets).

Population:

The estimated population at 12,380 shows a further increase of 50 over last year's figure (12,330).

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	113 (96)	99 (99)	212 (195).
Illegitimate	2 (5)	1 (4)	3 (9)
	115 (101)	100 (103)	215 (204)

<u>Birth Rate.</u>	(Births per 1,000 population)				
	1958.	1957.	1956.	1948.	1958 - Eng. & Wales.
Crude	17.4	16.5	17.1	18.7	16.4 (16.1)
Comparability Factor	1.03	1.03	1.04	-	-
Standardised	17.9	17.0	17.8	-	-

Illegitimacy Rate. (Total live illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births):-

	1958.	1957.	1956.	1948.	
	14.0	14.1	23.9	36.5	

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1 (2)	3 (5)	4 (7).
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	-- (-)
	1 (2)	3 (5)	4 (7)

Still Birth Rate: (Still births per 1,000 total live and still births):-

	1958.	1957.	1956.	1948.	1958 - Eng. & Wales.
	18.3	33.2	9.5	26.7	21.6 (22.4).

<u>DEATHS:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
	99 (83)	95 (75)	194 (158)

Death Rate. (Deaths per 1,000 population):-

	1958.	1957.	1956.	1948.	1958 - Eng. & Wales.
Crude	15.7	12.8	12.1	12.8	11.7 (11.5).
Comparability Factor	0.84	0.92	0.90	-	-
Standardised	13.2	11.8	10.9	-	-

G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) N . 2/1958 (Para. 3) stated that:-

"From 1st January, 1958, a death in a Chronic Sick or Mental Hospital will be assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased has been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death will be transferred to the area of usual residence, if any. The modifications described in G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) No. 2/1954 are superseded and all hospitals for the chronic sick will be treated alike for transfer purposes."

Avonside General Hospital in the Borough of Evesham has a large chronic sick unit. This unit takes in a considerable number of Chronic Sick patients from outside the Borough. Deaths among these patients resident six months or more in the hospital were assigned to the Borough for statistical purposes. This increased the total number of deaths occurring in the Borough with a corresponding increase in the death rate. Some allowance appears to have been made for this in the comparability factor but the death rate shows an increase of 1.4 per thousand of the population over the 1957 figure (11.8) which still is 1.5 per thousand population above the figure for England and Wales (11.5).

As will be seen from the table of Deaths by Age, the increase in the number of deaths is in the age group '65 and over' which would confirm the cause of the increase.

The estimated number of deaths in this category was:-

Male - 17.	Female - 28.	Total - 45.
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Taking these figures into consideration, the crude death rate is 12.0.

<u>Major Causes of Deaths</u> (by percentages):-	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
1. Diseases of the circulatory system	57.2%	56.3%	45.3%
2. Malignant Diseases (all forms).	8.8%	16.5%	17.6%
3. Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.).	11.3%	7.6%	11.5%
4. Accidents	1.5%	3.8%	4.0%
5. Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	1.3%	3.4%

MATERNAL DEATHS:

<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (Maternal Deaths per 1,000 total live and still-births):-			
<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1958 (England & Wales).</u>
-	-	-	0.43 (0.47)

INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS:

<u>(Infant deaths under 1 year of age).</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	5 (3)	2 (1)	7 (4)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>5 (3)</u>	<u>2 (1)</u>	<u>7 (4)</u>

Neonatal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

<u>Neonatal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)</u>	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3 (1)	2 (1)	5 (2)
Illegitimate	-(-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>3 (1)</u>	<u>2 (1)</u>	<u>5 (2)</u>

Death Rates of Infants and Neonatal Deaths:

	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1958 Eng. & Wales.</u>
Death rate of legitimately born infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 legitimate births.	33.0	20.5	19.6	-
Death rate of illegitimately born infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 illegitimate births.	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
Death rate of all infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births.	23.3	9.8	14.4	16.2 (16.5)
Death rates of all infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	32.6	19.6	19.1	22.5 (23.0)

Causes of Infant Deaths.:

		<u>1957.</u>
Respiratory Infection	..... .....	1
Congenital Malformation	..... .....	3 (2 neonatal).
Atelectasis	..... .....	3 (neonatal).
		1 (neonatal)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF Evesham - 1958.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 Pop.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1	.08
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6	.48
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	.08
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	4	10	.80
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1	.08
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	16	31	2.50
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	7	20	1.62
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	2	8	10	.80
20. Other heart disease	23	20	43	3.48
21. Other circulatory disease	2	5	7	.57
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	4	5	.42
24. Bronchitis	11	5	16	1.29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1	.08
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	.16
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	.08
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation	2	2	4	.32
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	12	18	30	2.43
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	.16
34. All other accidents	-	1	1	.08
35. Suicide	2	-	2	.16
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
 TOTALS	99	95	194	15.67

DEATHS BY AGE.		
Age in Years	1958	1957
0 - 1	8	4
1 - 14	3	1
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 64	38	35
65 and over	145	118
 TOTAL	194	158

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Clinics and Treatment Services provided by the County Council or by the Regional Hospital Board, through the agency of the County Council:

Clinic.	Where Held.	Time.
Child Welfare Clinic (including Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation - <u>except</u> on 1st Friday in month.)	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
Infant Weighing Centre.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Wednesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Thursdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
School Minor Ailment Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Fridays 9.30 a.m.
School Dental Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
Immunisation and Vaccination.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Evesham General Hospital.	By appointment.
Chest Clinic.	Worcester Royal Infirmary.	By appointment.
Child Guidance Clinic.	Loves Grove, Worcester.	By appointment.

(b) Health Visitors:

The County Council provided a service of health visitors in the district. The health visitors serving in the Borough were:-

Miss M.C. Kemp, Avonside Clinic.	(Full time).
Miss G.I. Harris, Avonside Clinic.	(Full time).
Mrs. M. Harthan, Avonside Clinic.	(Part time).

(c) The Midwifery Services and Home Nursing:

The County Council continued to provide domiciliary nursing and midwifery services. Three nurses working from 6, North Terrace, Evesham carried out Midwifery, Maternity and General Home Nursing within the Borough. Another nurse resident in Evesham carried out general home nursing only.

(d) School Health Services:

The County Council continued to provide an extensive school health service throughout the district. Regular Medical Inspections of school children were carried out and special clinics, e.g., minor ailment orthopaedic, ophthalmic, dental, child guidance, etc., were available for the reference of children where more detailed investigation or treatment was required. An Open-air School was available at Malvern to which children who were thought to be likely to benefit from a change of air and environment could be sent.

(e) Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service provided, at the Royal Infirmary, Worcester, facilities for the bacteriological examination of samples of ice-cream, milk, water, pies, sausages and other foodstuffs in addition to specimens and swabs connected with the diagnosis and spread of infectious diseases.

Chemical analysis of water and foodstuffs when required was carried out by the County Analyst, Worcester.

(f) Hospital Services:

Hospitals, under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, which served this District, were:-

Infectious Disease.	Newtown Hospital, Worcester. Little Bromwich Fever Hospital.
Tuberculosis.	Newtown Hospital, Worcester. Knightwick Sanatorium. St. Julstans Hospital, Malvern.
Maternity.	Avonside Hospital, Evesham. Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester.
Children's Disease.	Worcester Royal Infirmary. Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
Venercal Disease.	Worcester Royal Infirmary.
Mental Illness.	Powick Hospital.
General.	Evesham General Hospital. Worcester Royal Infirmary. Birmingham Hospitals.
Aged Chronic Sick.	Avonside Hospital, Evesham.

(g) Diphtheria Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Service.

This was provided by the County Council. Locally it was administered for the Borough by the Evesham Rural District Council. Figures of immunisation and vaccination carried out are found under Section (F).

(h) Poliomyelitis Vaccination Service:

This service was administered by the County Council.

(i) Ambulance Service:

This was provided by the County Council. Ambulances stationed at Avonside Hospital, Evesham, included two County Council Ambulances, plus one Civil Defence Ambulance, which could be used in emergencies.

(j) Health Education:

The Council contributes to the Central Council for Health Education.

(k) Home Helps Service.

The County Council continued to provide this service, which was organised by the Women's Voluntary Service, the local organiser being Mrs. G.M. Gill Smith, W.V.S. Office, 52, Merstow Green, Evesham.

(l) Care of the Aged:

No action was taken in 1958 under Section 47 of National Assistance Acts (1948 and 1951) for the removal of old people.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply of Evesham is obtained from three sources, as follows:-

1. The principal supply is derived from six springs in the Middle Hill and Snowhill area of the Cotswolds. The springs are situated in upland agricultural and wooded land. The water issues from the Inferior Oolite and Cotswold sands on Upper Lias clay. After collection into chambers the water gravitates to Broadway reservoir, and is of excellent quality though rather hard.
2. An auxiliary supply is obtained from the Pinnock area in Gloucestershire where the effluent from two springs are collected and pumped to the Broadway Reservoir. This supply is situated in the River Thames watershed and the pumping is restricted to 250,000 gallons per day.

At the Broadway Reservoir which is an enclosed chamber holding two and a half million gallons, the water is chlorinated before entering the mains leading to the town.

3. An additional supply is available from a 6" main which is connected to the main Coventry Aquaduct at Lower Moor. This supply, which feeds into the Greenhill area - the district most remote from the Broadway Reservoir - is only brought into use during shortage periods and to increase pressure at Greenhill when necessary.

It was not found necessary to restrict the supply during the year.

Seven samples were taken for chemical analysis, which proved satisfactory, a typical result being as follows:-

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS:

Colour.	Colourless.
Odour.	None
Appearance.	Clear. pH 8.0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION: (Results expressed in parts per million)

Solids in suspension	(dried at 100° C)	..	..	..	---
Solids in solution	(dried at 180° C)	..	..	..	255
" "	after Ignition	..	..	..	220
Chlorine present as Chloride..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	19
Hardness Non Carbonate ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	50
" Carbonate ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	150
" Total ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	200
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	4.5
Nitrite Nitrogen..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C (N/80 Permanganate)	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	Nil
Toxic Metals .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	None detected
Residual Chlorine Total ..	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	Nil

Analyst's Opinion: The chemical condition of the sample is satisfactory.

The water has a slight initial action on lead but after about a week's contact the plumbo-solvency is reduced to a safe limit.

Eighteen samples submitted for bacteriological examination showed absence of coliform bacilli (MacConkey 2 days, 37°C.) and *faecal coli*.

Approximately 3,889 houses are connected to the supply and only a few isolated properties are without mains water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL:

With the exception of approximately some 60 all houses in the Borough are connected to the main sewerage system.

The whole of the town's sewers gravitate to the Abbey Road Pumping Station (the site of the old sewerage works). The sewage enters this pumping station at two levels and the contents of the lower sewer have to be pumped up to the upper level. The old gas engine pumping plant used for this purpose was replaced during the year by a new station with electrically operated float controlled pumps. This has resulted in a considerable improvement, as previously certain storm water overflows on the low level sewer came into operation too frequently, because of the difficulty in controlling the old pumps.

At the Abbey Road Pumping Station, 10 times dry weather flow is decanted directly to the river. Between 3 and 10 times dry weather flow is taken off into storm water tanks (adapted from the settling tank of the old works) and after sedimentation supernatant water is passed to the river. Sludge from these tanks is returned to the main sewerage stream, which is then pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works at Clarks Hill, Hampton (a distance of 1½ miles). During the course of the year over 248,000,000 gallons of sewage were treated.

At the works the sewage passes into detritus tanks which are provided with continuous automatic screens. Heavy materials are dredged weekly by mechanical means.

Sedimentation takes place in four rectangular tanks which are mechanically swept.

Nine circular bacteria beds are provided containing about 12,000 cu.yds. of filter media, and two hopper bottomed humus tanks remove colloidal matter before the effluent is passed to the River Avon.

Regular samples of effluent are taken and analysed by the Sewage Works Manager, and the following shows average results:-

Average Chemical Analyses of Effluent (parts per million).

Month	4 Hrs. Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO ₄ . @ 27°C	5 Days B.O.D. @ 20°C	Suspended Solids.
	p. p. m.	p. p. m.	p. p. m.
January	8.8	5.0	21.0
February	8.6	11.0	11.6
March	11.2	8.0	15.0
April	11.3	15.0	8.5
May	13.0	10.0	16.8
June	10.7	11.0	16.0
July	14.0	5.0	20.0
August	17.2	12.0	23.0
September	14.1	5.0	10.0
October	12.8	4.0	10.0
November	7.7	12.0	13.2
December	6.1	2.5	Neg.

Sludge is first digested, and after drying on underground sludge beds is disposed of to local market gardeners and farmers. About 480 tons were disposed of in this way during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Trade refuse is collected twice weekly from the shops in the central area and weekly from the remainder of the Borough. Direct labour is employed for this purpose, on the door to door system.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Hampton Tip. A bulldozer is provided for levelling and earth spreading.

Street cleansing was carried out by the street orderly system in the central area of the town, and by mechanical sweeping in the remainder of the area. Gullies were emptied by the Council's own Gully Emptying Machine.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing Position at the end of 1958.

Estimated population.	12,380
Units of accommodation.	3,873
Number of persons per unit of accommodation.	3.2
Number of dwellings rated during the year.	81
Number of dwellings built by Council during 1958	23
Total number of Council Houses built post-war (1939/45).	691
Estimated number of caravan dwellings.	75
Estimated number of Council House applicants.	416

Slum Clearance:

During the year six houses were closed, being unfit for further habitation. Demolition of these houses was impracticable because of the effect on adjoining property. Negotiations were commenced to purchase the 46 houses in the Bewdley Street area, which is scheduled for redevelopment.

Approximately 50 families living in "slum" houses have still to be rehoused.

Rent Act:

17 Certificates of disrepair were issued. 10 of these were subsequently revoked on completion of repairs and undertakings were given by the owners in three cases.

Inspection of dwelling houses:

Total No. of houses inspected for defects	160
No. of inspections made for this purpose	238
No. of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.	35

It was found unnecessary to serve any statutory notices requiring any owner to carry out repairs.

Improvement Grants:

26 applications were made and 25 approved. Of these, 23 were for owner/occupied houses, although one of these applications was subsequently withdrawn

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Inspection of premises under the Food & Drugs Act continued to be carried out by the Public Health Inspector and his assistant.

Meat inspection was carried out at the local bacon factory and slaughterhouse where all carcasses and offal were examined. Whenever possible ante-mortem inspection was also carried out. Approximately 55% of the Inspectors' time is taken up with this work.

RECORD OF INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1,639	78	314	4,789	37,118
Number inspected.	1,639	78	314	4,789	37,118
<u>All diseases except T.B.:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	3	6	35
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	124	8	-	42	1,530
Approximate percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	7.6%	10.2%	1%	1%	4.2%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.	22	4	-	-	823
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	1.4%	5.1%	-	-	2.2%

Parasitic infestation, particularly of livers and lungs, was the chief cause of condemnation. Other causes included bruising, abscesses, cysts, pneumonia, nephritis, necrosis, bone taint and decomposition.

The incidence of C. Bovis remained approximately the same, 15 cases being observed.

The weight of meat condemned was approximately 17½ tons, and this was disposed of at the bacon factory's digesting plant, or stored and collected by bi-product manufacturers.

Other Foodstuffs:

The following were found to be unfit, and were surrendered voluntarily:

Canned Goods	- 1204	Butter	- 48 lbs.
Fish	- 114 lbs.	Poultry	- 45 lbs.
Meat Products	- 117 lbs.	Cake	- 10 lbs.
Eggs.	- 120.	Potatoes (Imported)	- 90 cwt.
		Onions (Imported)	- 67 cwt.

These items were disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.
(13).

FOOD SHOPS AND CAFES.

Grocers, greengrocers, sweet shops and mixed food trades.	-	69
Butchers	-	13
Bakers and confectioners	-	10
Fried Fish Shops	-	3
Wet Fish Shops	-	3
Cafes	-	19
Licenced premises (including clubs)	-	38

Total:	-	155

Number of visits	-	280
Number of informal notices complied with	-	32

In addition to the works, etc., carried out as the result of informal notices, a number of traders improved their premises and food handling methods, as the result of discussion with the Public Health Inspectors.

Generally the standard of food shops in the area is satisfactory.

One prosecution was taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations against a butcher for smoking in his shop. A fine of £1 was imposed on the offender.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

No. of Dairymen and purveyors registered	-	4
No. of Dairies registered	-	4

All the milk re-tailed in the area is now heat treated, a major part of it at a local dairy which maintains a high standard of hygiene. All 20 samples taken proved satisfactory.

During the year 21 inspections of dairies and milk delivery vehicles were made.

ICECREAM.

No. of retailers registered	-	58
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No icecream is now manufactured in the area, and only well known makes of icecream are re-tailed. 20 visits were made to retailers to check general hygiene, server sterilizing and storage temperature.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGE, POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED AND PRESERVED FOODS.

Eight premises are registered for these purposes in the Borough including two large factories which produce sausage, pies and cooked meats. Numerous visits of inspection were made to ensure that the foodstuff was handled hygienically. The general condition under which these foodstuffs are handled and produced can be regarded as satisfactory. 24 samples of sausages and 18 samples of pies were taken and examined for bacterial contamination. All proved satisfactory.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT
DURING THE YEAR.

	No. of Visits.	Promises Involved.	Informal Notices issued	Notices complied with
Nuisances	136	80	36	32
Obstructed drains & sewers	115	61	33	33
Defective closets.	27	15	13	9
Camping sites.	40	6	4	4
Common Lodging Houses.	24	2	-	-
Miscellaneous	114	60	12	10
	456	224	98	88

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases 1953:-

DISEASE.	Corrected Notifications.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Measles	277	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Polio Encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	5 (not notified)
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Feverish Pyrexia	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
TOTALS	287 (41)	- (4)	5 (5)

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1953.

		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	4	-	-	4
1 - 2 years	...	48	1	-	49
3 - 4 years	...	67	3	-	70
5 - 10 years	...	155	4	-	159
11 - 15 years	...	1	-	-	1
16 - 20 years	...	1	-	-	1
21 - 35 years	...	1	-	-	1
36 - 45 years	...	-	-	-	-
46 - 65 years	...	-	-	1	1
66 and over	...	-	-	1	1
		277	8	2	287

Diphtheria Immunisation:

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:-

Primary Immunisation:

Under 5 years old	...	...	...	...	150	(151)
5 - 14 years old	...	...	...	...	4	(3)
					154	(154)
Reinforcing (Booster) injections				...	207	(73)

The "Immunisation State" of children in the Borough on 31st December, 1958, was as follows:-

Age at 31/12/58 i.e., Born in year.	Under 1 1958.	1 - 4 1954 - 1957.	5 - 9 1949 - 1953.	10 - 14 1944 - 1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster). A. 1954 - 1958.	34	559	752	124	1,469
B. 1953 or earlier	-	-	8	568	576
No. of Births	215	778	1,047	1,120	3,163

Smallpox:

No cases of smallpox were reported.

Number of persons Vaccinated (or Revaccinated) during 1958:-

Age at 31st Dec., 1958, i.e. born in year.	Under 1 1958	1 1957.	2 - 4 1954 - 1956	5 - 14 1944 - 1953	15 & over 1943	Total.
Number vaccinated	94	7	2	6	9	118
Number revaccinated	-	-	1	5	29	35

The number of infants vaccinated, (94) was 45.0% of the average number of births in the two years 1957 and 1958, which was 209.

Tuberculosis:

Age.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	3 (6)	2 (4)	-(1)	-(~)	-(2)	-(~)	-(~)	-(~)

	M.	F.	TOTAL	Total on 31/12/57.
Pulmonary	34	26	60	64
Non-pulmonary	2	-	2	3
Total:	36	26	62	67

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises.	Number on Re- gister.	Number of		
		Inspect- ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	5	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	96	32	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excldg. outworkers' premises).	4	7	1	-
TOTAL:	108	44	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found	Remedied	Referred.			
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.		
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Sanitary Conveniences:</u>						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	2	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act.	2	2	-	1	-	
	5	4	-	3	-	

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK.

During the year 21 outworkers were engaged in the manufacture of spectacle cases. Working conditions were found to be quite satisfactory.

